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Paris--Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

catton wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Pardonable Use of Superlatives.

Wealth of imagination and loyal liberality in the expenditure of phrase alike distinguish the tribute which the Secretary of the Treasury rendered unto his chief at the Lincoln Birthday banquet at the Chicago Auditorium:

"That scholar among all scholars, that Prince smong Americans, and that statesman among those who have helped to make this country what It is and to win for it the respect of all nations-THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

At precisely the same time another analyst of character-and one, we may say without offence, who knows the President even better than the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW knows him or can ever hope to know him-was setting him above LANCOLN in the matter of military ardor combined with long-suffering patience and self-restraint. We now quote from the Hon. JACOB A. RIIS in the Outlook:

Slower than Lincoln would he be to draw the aword. I should not like to be in its way, nor should I be lazy about making up my mind which way to skip. I remember once when I got excitedover some outrage perpetrated upon American missions or students in Turkey, I think. It was in the old days in Mulberry street, and I wanted to know if our ships could not run the Dardanelles and beard the Turk in his capital.

" 'Ah,' put in Col. GRANT, who was in the Police Board, 'but those forts have guns.'

" 'GUNS! ' said ROOSEVELT; nothing more. It is impossible to describe the emphasis he put upon the word. But in it I seemed to hear DECATUR at Tripoli, FARRAGUT at Mobile. Guns!"

Coincidently with these striking characterizations by the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW and the Hon. JACOB A. RIIS, there occurred this by Senator QUARLES of Wisconsin, speaking in Brooklyn:

" He is as chthuslastic when he applies the brakes when he opens the throttle. He follows the custom of Japan in consulting the elder statesmen. We know that he is honest, we know that he is brave. We know that in the defence of American interests or the national honor he rivals the intrepld fortitude that was displayed by St. PAUL when he stood before AGRIPPA."

To complete the portrait upon which so many conscientious artists were exercising simultaneously the well charged brush, nothing was needed but a stroke or two by the hand of a disinterested foreign observer. These touches were supplied on that very same day by the Baron SPECK VON STERNBURG at Grand Rapids in Michigan:

" It has become a frequent saying that there is a strong resemblance between the present heads of our two nations. This is a powerful guarantee for our peaceful progress. These two great leaders of men keep before our eyes the ideals which make men worthy of the lives GOD has given them."

Thus on one and the same day, and without any previous conference, Mr. ROOSEVELT was styled a Prince among Americans by the Hon, LESLIE M. SHAW. described by the Hon. JACOB A. RIIS as a LINCOLN, a DECATUR and a FARRA-GUT combined, compared by the Hon. JOSEPH VERY QUARLES to St. PAUL before AGRIPPA, and by the esteemed German Ambassador placed side by side with the Emperor WILLIAM II.

It was a day of compliments and of character drawing. Only one expression is less lucid than might be desired, and that is found in Secretary SHAW'S appreciative remarks.

What is a Prince among Americans?

The Idea That Germany Will Help Russia.

In the absence of more authoritative credit the dispatch from St. Petersburg, published on Saturday in the London France from her favor.

The alleged motive for the imputed hand of the Combes Ministry and to formed service so distinguished. cause France to outbid Germany for the Czar's good will. There is no doubt efficient and so widely distributed a body disposal in the Far East, and she could

lend him much more money. When, therefore, at the close of the It would still be to the Czar's interest. as it long has been, that a balance of Powers, on the other.

Telegraph to the German Emperor. By

power of France, Germany and Russia. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that Japan and Great Britain would possess incomparably more and better naval bases in Far Eastern waters, and that their strategic manœuvres would take place on interior lines. Then, again, it is certain that, for every dollar Berlin, Japan could borrow two dollars in London. Under the circumstances, the Czar would have more to lose than to gain by any diversion that Germany and France might attempt. The last state of his fortunes in Manchuria

would be worse than the first. If Germany and France desire to give conclusive evidence of true friendship for Russia, they can best fulfil their purpose by themselves preserving a strict neutrality and by using all the influence at their command to persuade the Pekin Government also to observe a neutral attitude. If they, cooperating with other neutrals, can manage, by the exercise of moral pressure, to exclude the war from China proper and confine it to Manchuria and Corea, they will, on the one hand, shield the Russian forces from the danger of a Chinese attack on their western flank, while, on the other, they will lay a basis for demanding, when the war is over, that the continuance of China's sovereignty over Manchuria shall in some way be reconciled with Russia's retention of Port Arthur and of the railway connecting that harbor with the Trans-Siberian line.

That is a service immeasurably greater than any that Germany and France would be likely to render Russia by active participation in the war.

The Methods of the Japanese. The patriotic zeal manifested by the Japanese of New York, in the contribution of money to aid their Government in carrying on the war with Russia, may not be of any very great importance practically, but as an exhibition of race sentiment it is suggestive.

The number of these New York Japanese of whom there is an official record is something like sixteen hundred. Many of them are merchants, some of whom have been very successful in trade. Still more are employed as domestic servants, and they, too, are generally sufficiently well paid to enable them to contribute a very considerable sum to Japan in the aggregate. Almost, if not quite invariably they are both intelligent and educated, at least as measured by the standard of graduates of our elementary schools; and even of those in domestic service are many whose intellectual training is further advanced. It often happens that a Japanese butler or cook has been a student at an American college or has been graduated from it, and he takes up the service as the best means available to get the money to pay his way through college or to pursue subsequent professional studies. The prejudice of our own people, even of other foreigners here, to such employment as servile in its character is not shared by the Japanese. In their view, and in fact, it is honorable. Moreover, it is the best paid which offers, and the

demand for it is always great. The Japanese in New York and in encouraged by the Japanese Governpreting the spirit and observing the conditions in foreign countries, more espemechanical development and the lessons in civilization offered by them for other parts of the building. study and imitation.

vants, and they are to be found frequently in other navies, for the race is especially adapted to sea service and has a predilection for it. Hardly a ship of our navy goes into commission withinformation, we are not disposed to out having Japanese in her complement of men-perhaps none. Very many of the Japanese in New York and elsewhere Telegraph, to the effect that, if the for- in this country have come here after tunes of war prove adverse to Russia, having served an apprenticeship in the a diversion which may lead to far- navy. Being intelligent men and obreaching results is expected from Ger- serving, and also quick to learn a foreign many. The despatch attributes to the speech, they are able to gather a fund of German Emperor a fixed resolution to information valuable for their Governavail himself of the present crisis to win ment, more especially when they return back Russia's friendship and to oust to Japan, as, it may be assumed, all of them expect to do at some time.

Seven commanding officers of the intention to effect a diversion will not Japanese navy are graduates from than a mile away. Their summits could bear close examination. The effect of Annapolis, and among the number is an offer en Emperor WILLIAM's part to Admiral URIU, the commander of the lend aid to Russia would be to force the Japanese squadron who has lately per-

No other people have organized so

that France would be able to render the of students and observers throughout more valuable services. She could place civilization as that which the Japanese many more war vessels at the Czar's have been sending out for many years. Through them the eyes of the Government are constantly on every advancing movement in our Western civilization. contest, the Czar should sum up his obli- All these Japanese are of a stout loyalty gations, he would find himself much to their country. If they are needed more indebted to his French than to his for its defence against Russia they may German coadjutor. France, therefore, be expected to return to Japan willingly, might continue to rely on the assurance even eagerly. It is the same with them that she would not be left unaided should whether they are converts to Chrisshe be assailed by the Triple Alliance. tianity or real or nominal adherents of their old religion. At the Japanese meeting in New York on Friday evening shall have metal window shutters, expower should be maintained in Europe to further the raising of funds for the between the French-Russian league, on war, among the most enthusiastic of the one hand, and the three central the speakers were Japanese Christian more than thirty feet removed from There is another reason for discrediting students of the race at Columbia and the intention attributed by the London Yale universities. Distinctions of religion seem to make no social friction an offer of his assistance he would do among them. Christians and Buddh-Russia more harm than good. He ists seem to be on the closest terms of the first floor. Shutters are, of course, would render immediately operative friendship. The Japanese Christian unsightly. They mar architectural ef-Great Britain's promise to help Japan missions in Manhattan and Brooklyn fects, and for this reason not a single in certain contingencies. In view of the are of the character of clubs or are known magnitude of the British navy, boarding houses, at which both heathen and of the prowess invariably evinced and Christians are assisted in getting by it for more than a hundred years; and employment. The dominating spirit in invention, is less objectionable and just in view, also, of the proofs just given these Asiatics is common race pride and of Japan's maritime efficiency and of devotion. Their relations with Westher opponent's relative incompetence, ern civilization are usually as outsiders few naval experts would dispute the and observers rather than sympathizers. superiority of a British-Japanese coali- Japan and Japanese civilization are

tion on the ocean to the combined sea | always first with them. They are discerning and judicial critics rather than humble admirers of our methods and our manners

Great numbers of Japanese have distributed themselves throughout Corea and Manchuria, and nothing that can be made to conduce to the advantage of their country in a contest with Russia that Russia could borrow in Paris and has escaped their vigilance for many years past. They constitute a wonderfully wily and a very dangerous foe. Russia is not more persistent than Japan in its determination to aggrandize itself, for the consuming ambition of Japan is to become the great and dominant Oriental power and to utilize to its advantage every lesson to be learned from the methods of Occidental civilization. It is a portentous ambition which flames in the breast of every intelligent Japanese at home and abroad, and in none of them is it more ardent than in the apparently humble individuals who are rendering domestic service in many places in this country, or who are enlisted as servants in our own and other navies.

The Modern Steel Structure in the Great Fire at Baltimore.

In the Baltimore fire modern fireproof construction was for the first time subjected to a supreme and convincing test. The result was a complete demonstration of the effectiveness of this form of construction. Indeed, the fire resisting qualities which it developed surpassed the expectation of experts. It had been generally conceded that an excessive heat like that generated in the storm fanned Baltimore fire might destroy the life of the steel in a steel frame building, even if the protecting walls of brick should withstand the disintegrating effect of the flames. But the framework of the steel buildings in Baltimore remained uninjured, though attacked by the heat both from within and without.

The Chicago fire proved the superiority of brick and terra cotta over other fire resisting materials in common use for masonry, and discredited the theretofore popular practice of combining stone | an officer's wishes. Senator Proctor and exposed iron in the fronts of the better grades of business buildings. The Baltimore fire seems to show that steel skeleton construction is an advance on plain masonry of clay products. The metal cage is safely protected from the heat, and as the walls are carried by the steel, the frame is not weakened by impairment of part of the masonry. The scorched and cracked bricks may be taken out and replaced without disturbing the shell of the building.

The area swept by the Baltimore fire, though comprising the business centre of the city, contained only about half a dozen modern tall buildings. Fireproof window shutters or wire glass windows are not required by law. All these buildings, though otherwise proof against fire from without, presented exposed openings through which the flames entered, feeding on and destroying woodwork, furniture and other combustible contents. The most notable of the structures subjected to the fire ordeal was the sixteen story Continental Trust Building, which was exposed to the full severity of the conflagration. After the fire it was minutely examined by its other places in this and other Occidental architect, Mr. D. H. BURNHAM. His recountries cannot be called strictly gov- port, published under his signature, was ernment agents, yet apparently their to the effect that the steel cage was as distribution through civilization in or- good as on the day it was put up. This der that they may observe its methods applied to the supporting columns, the and become proficient in its arts is girders and the joists. The structural part of the floors was unaffected. Some ment. They constitute a body of learn- of the apron beams between the supports ers and investigators who must have of the windows of one story and the sills been of great service to Japan in inter- of a number of windows were found to be warped, and will have to be replaced. These, however, have nothing to do with cially as concerns their material and the main structure, and can be taken out story by story, without reference to the

A representative of the George A. In our navy also are many of them | Fuller Company pronounced structurally working humbly in the capacity of ser- intact the buildings in which his company is interested, and a cursory examination made by the Building Department disclosed no structural weakness in any of the steel buildings affected

by the fire. The Baltimore conflagration, indeed confirmed the soundness of the principles on which modern fireproof construction is based. But it also showed that if these principles are not consistently carried out, tall buildings may be a source of great danger. The fire proof structures of Baltimore, because of unprotected window openings, helped to spread the fire instead of checking it. They acted on a stiff wind, ignited property more not be reached by the fire hose, and the heat which issued from them forced the heat from adjoining low structures to spread near the ground, driving the

firemen from the neighborhood. The Baltimore fire contains a lesson of vital importance to New York. Our building code is regarded as excellent. Its standard is exceptionally high, compared with other American cities. Its provisions governing the thickness and quality of walls protecting the steel frames in fireproof construction are particularly commendable. But, in the light of Baltimore's experience, it is defective in the matter of safeguarding

openings in the shells of buildings. The code provides that all buildings of more than two stories, except dwelling houses, hotels, schools and churches, cept on windows facing streets more than thirty feet wide or on windows missionaries and representatives of adjacent buildings. Even this provision, however, is not universally enforced. The Board of Examiners of the Building Department has discretionary power to exempt, on application, windows above notable office building in New York is completed protected from fire. However, wire glass, a comparatively recent as effective.

> Provided with metal window frames and with metal sashes containing wire glass, an ordinary brick house would be fairly proof against fire from without.

If a law were passed calling for proper protection for all doors, windows and roof openings in buildings, old and new, within the fire limits, that is, the area throughout which frame construction is prohibited, New York city could dismiss forever the thought of any such conflagration as that which visited Balti-

more last Sunday. A special reason for urging the enactment of such a law is found in the crowding of population which exists downtown during business hours. Owing to our faith in fireproof construction we have allowed our narrow downtown streets to be converted into towering cañons, which contain a double menace to public safety. In these chasms an ordinary wind becomes a gale, and if a fire serious enough to occasion general alarm should break out on a workday, the streets would not be capable of re-

ceiving the discharge of population. The number of offices downtown has doubled since the introduction of steel construction, and the process of replacing low buildings with tall ones has not yet been half completed. It is estimated that the dozen blocks comprising the heart of the financial district house a day population of 150,000. The crowding which normally exists in the thoroughfares leading to Brooklyn Bridge, the ferries and the elevated stations during the slow and orderly exodus of this population between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock affords an uncomfortable suggestion of what would happen in case of a fire panic.

Active Duty for Retired Army Offi-

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on Senator PROCTOR's bill providing that the Secretary of War may assign officers upon the retired list to active duty as recruiting officers, with the States'militia, as military attachés and upon army courts-martial and courts of inquiry. and to staff duty not involving service with troops. It is provided that no such assignment shall be made against wanted to limit to officers on the retired list the assignments to educational institutions, but the committee has stricken this provision from the bill.

Lieut.-Gen. CHAFFEE, in a communication to the committee, shows that 423 officers on the active list are detached for service pertaining strictly to the military establishment. There are thirty-six officers detached for duty at various educational establishments, four with the Philippine Scouts, two as Indian agents, eight for special service in the Philippines, two in the Insular Bureau, four at the St. Louis exposition, one with the Cuban artillery, one with the District of Columbia militia, and one as superintendent of national parks. The laws would permit the detachment of 220 more officers for special duties. Gen. CHAFFEE says:

"An examination of this list shows that in some instances the Department has limited the number of details below that authorized. It is certain however, that when existing and projected plans for military instruction have been fully matured. the number of officers detached as instructors and students at the service schools and at the War College will necessitate a large increase in the detached service list. Estimating for this increase, it would be safe to place the minimum number of officers necessary to be detached in the near future for service within the army at 500.

Gen. CHAFFEE believes that much of this detached duty could be as well performed by officers past the retirement age as by younger men; and of the justice of calling upon them to render such services he remarks:

" It is certainly not an unreasonable requirement. considering the generous provision which the Government makes for its retired officers, to exact from them the class of duties specified."

It is intended that retired officers performing these services shall receive the full pay of their rank. Most of the officers of the army have ten or fifteen years of strength and health before them when they go upon the retired list, and it is probable that many of them would be glad to continue for a while in some active employment.

The Case of "Doc" Jamieson.

The appointment of the Hon. T. N. JAMIESON, a celebrated Cook county statesman affectionately called "Doc. as Naval Officer at Chicago, is misunderstood and misinterpreted in a way that must grieve as well as surprise Mr. ROOSEVELT. Thus the Chicago Record-Herald, ordinarily not impetuous, says that "Doc" is "wholly unfit for the place' as gigantic chimneys, throwing out and that Mr. ROOSEVELT has made himshowers of burning brands that, borne self responsible for the selection of an official who is notorious as an unscrupulous lobbyist against the public interests and as a holder of political sinecures." The Chicago Tribune asserts that the Chicagoans object to "Doc" not merely because he is a politician of the baser sort, but because he does not command their confidence as a business man * * * He has been identified with some of the worst legislation known at Springfield. He is known not merely as a ward heeler, but as one who uses his influence to promote suspicious or dishonest legislation." Nothing else since Mr. ROOSEVELT became President "has reflected so severely upon the sincerity of the Administration in its professions of regard for the purity of civil service reform" as this appointment. The Hon. ALBERT J. HOPKINS, the

Auroral Senator in Congress from Illinois, is accused of "railroading" the appointment to confirmation. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives this jaundiced view of the "Doc's" rapid transit:

" He was appointed the same day the bill was signed creating the office. This was for the express purpose of forestalling other possible cand idates. and this sharp practice was not an accident. The confirmation was as suspiciously prompt as the appointment. The committee to which the appointment was referred had no chance to investigate the personal and political character of the appointee. The fact that the nomination was distasteful to many thousands of good citizens of Chicago was printed in the Washington papers. The committee knew the nomination was an un popular one. The committee acted with unprece fented haste, and it is a well known fact that it did so on the personal request of Senator HOPKINE and for the express purpose of preventing citizens of Chicago from fling their protests."

As to this, it is sufficient to say that

"Doc" was nominated on Tuesday afternoon and confirmed Wednesday afternoon. If that was not a deliberative proceeding in these impulsive times, what is? Besides, Mr. HOPKINS explains that he called the nomination up because "business interests were suffer-

ing" for want of a Naval Officer and

needed the prompt services of "Doc." No reply need be made to those distrusters of human nature and maligners of human virtue who swear that "Doc' got the job because Senator HOPKINS and the Hon. WILLIAM LORIMER, M. C., the well known civil service reformer, were cold to the renomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT and needed to be stimulated. "The Hopkins-Lorimer machine," referred to by these calumniators, is, we believe, a harmless device for recording votes and protecting the purity of the

Australian ballot. But when an independent observer like the Indianapolis News insists that JAMIESON is a mere ring and spoils politician, a lobbyist and a man who has not the confidence of the business men of Chicago generally" and then asks with a triumphal air where this appointment leaves "our civil service re orm President' common fairness prompts a word or two of our own.

1. If "Doc" Jamieson has been a spoilsman and so on, his contact with the States in concert with the neutralizing Administration cannot but chasten, reform, convert and improve him.

2. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S resolution not to be nominated if he cannot be nominated without the boosting arms of the Federal officeholders, distinctly excludes "Doc" Jamieson from active participation in politics. In short, if "Doc" has not been as unworldly and free from base political activities as he might have been, he is now perforce made ascetic, pure, full of the quintessential light and true holiness of civil service reform. The goat is transformed into a sheep. The spoilsman must cease to spoil.

If the professed guardians of civil service reform would consider "Doc's" appointment from the high atmosphere of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S self-denying ordinance, they would not rail against the two. The neutralization of "Doc" JAMIE-SON is a glorious victory for true civil service reform.

The placing of Cuba's \$35,000.000 loan brings a happy ending to a variety of political and economic evils which have beset our island neighbor for many months. The delay has been a cause of persistent friction and of no little discontent with the Administration. Outspoken criticism has been severe and vigorous. The assurance that the funds will be available at an early date will undoubtedly put an end to an opposition which has more than once been fraught with menace of political disorder.

The circulation of the money will now do much to stimulate industry in the island. The price which the lenders have agreed to pay for the bonds is an indication of Cuba's political and financial stability.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sad was the nformation that reached this city that on the 28th of January there died in the city of San Francisco Cal., one of the most zealous workers in the vin yard of the Lord, the Rev. James Louis O'Neil, O. P. Though only 46 years of age at the time of his of duty that few in the religious life of the present day can equal. Becoming an humble follower of heart and soul into his work, made rapid progress in his studies, was ordained to the priesthood and, like his eloquent colaborer and member of the soon gave evidence that the religious world was to be enriched with another pulpit orator who gave evidence that the religious world was would strongly and indisputably convince men

Gifted by his Creator with a rich, resonant, pene trating voice, with a copious vocabulary, that seemed to have no limit, he early attracted the attention of his superiors, and the path of literature was chosen for him to follow. How well he his task thousands who have heard him and who have known him can testify One in listening to him would think that another Vendell Philips was born to grace the oratorical stage. His literary art was displayed in the Rosari Magastar, founded and edited by him, and halled

with delight and read with great pleasure by seek ers after truth and knowledge. often with the men of the world, he was "a man for a' that." Champion of the downtrodden, lover of justice, stanch defender of the truth, whether ecclesiastical or secular, consoler of the afflicted, defender and protector of the weak, Father O'Nell was loved by men whose correct lives and good deeds strengthened by deep religious conviction prove that humanity is not altogether sighing after the "flesh pots of Egypt," but is reaching for more secure, more stable things. Of a sunny disposition, kind, considerate, thoughtful and with ripo ment, and with a magnetic personality, he threw out the life line when a brother was known to be sinking, and how many he saved will be known only when judgment shall be accorded to men. Peace be to his ashes and quiet be his repose. The good incentive to others to fight the battle of this life, and thus secure the prize of victory. TRUTH

Botany and Theology. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that a recommendation by the Teachers' Committee at New Brunswick, N. J., that Bergen's "Elements of Botany" be added to the textbooks in the public the Rev. Mr. Dewald. His objection is that "the book is permeated with Darwinism from cove

Andrew J. White's book on the conflict of science and theology contained a great many stories like this, but they were of several years ago and of places a good way from New York. Bigotry

as a curious persistency.
We all know Bergen; he is a high school teacher in Boston. His book has been used in New York and quite generally for years. It has one reference to Darwin where acknowledgment for drawings is made and another where Darwin is said to have whole of its Darwinism. How many are the high schools in America which are yet subject to the logical restraint from teaching science according o scientists of foremost distinction and compelled to teach it according to theologians? As one of my pupils, declaring against a great abuse, said yesterday: "This so-called twentieth century ought to be ashamed of itself."

A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

A Chambermaid's Complaint.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am only a chambermaid but I thought perhaps you would listen to my troubles, and my friends'. We have been working in a hotel here, and have had to leave because we could not eat the miserably poor food. and had to buy things to eat, and couldn't afford to but she, too, has to put up with some of the guests

f comeups, who never had houses of their own. The head walter is not a good man. He insults giris, is saucy to guests, and natied one lady's table to the dining soom floor because she moved it little, and she is one of the "real ladies." She feels

We girls thought people ought to know it. He BROOKLYN, Feb. 12.

News Not Yet Received in Australia From the Church Eclectic

The Bishop of Brisbane tells of one of his bush clergy, who, on one of his tours up country, asked he child of an English squatter what happen The child was unable to answer, and its mother astened to the rescue. She told the clergyman has he really must excuse their ignorance, as no newspapers had come their way for a long time and they had not heard the latest intelligence.

NEUTRALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks to France and the cable, we know that the following is the text of the President's recent proposition submitted to ten of the nations: Kindly consult the Government to which you are ceredited in order to ascertain whether, with the object of avoiding a possible outbreak of troubles in China and of limiting the prejudice caused by the war to the commerce of neutral States, it would not be advisable to insure that the neutrality of China and her administrative entity be respected.

The law of nations-if such a thing is now in existence and in force—tells us what neutrality" is, but what is "administrative entity" as applied to a country in the ondition of China?

Switzerland and Belgium are States eutralized under the treaties of 1815 and 1839 respectively, but Panama was not neutralized by the treaty of 1846.

Doctors, nurses and ambulances were neutralized by the Geneva Convention of 1864. The United States is now neutral, but later on she can, if she pleases, be a belligerent. If China shall be neutralized her freedom to take part in the war will be

Will the neutrality or neutralization plan, to be applied throughout the sovereignty, or territory, or jurisdiction of China when it has been defined after her leases concessions, protocols and conventions, prevent her from trying to protect her own frontiers, if invaded by Russian or Japanese armies; or is the protection and expelling of the invaders to be done by the United nations?

Is the President to commit the United States to his project without the consent of the Senate? NEUTER. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

OUR DEBT TO HOLLAND. An Argument That Our American System

Is Not of Anglo-Saxon Origin. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial "A Controversy Not for Americans," is entirely right. It is about time for Americans to make up their minds to be good Americans and not transplanted Englishmen or transplanted anything else, for that matter, To be a good American citizen should be

nonor enough for anybody.

In political campaigns we hear of the English vote, of the Irish vote, of the German vote, and politicians of all shades pandering to this or that nationality. Of all the aliens in this country, the least heard of in such a relation are the Hollanders, but what nationality has more reason to feel proud of its race and traditions than they? Yet they never boast of it; they don't need to; history speaks for them and they are content to abide by its dictum.

One of your correspondents says: "The old Apparious here has true true; it has a saimilated

Americanism has rung true; it has assimilated every race and creed, but in its essentials it remains unchanged. The Anglo-Saxon language, literature, laws and ideas have triumphed."

umphed.

"The language and literature," we must concede; but in "the laws and ideas," the foundation of this commonwealth is certainly anything but English We certainly have not to thank England for our existence, or for our being a united country, North and South. Where did we get our Constitution? Was it not largely copied from the Constitution of the United Netherlands? Equality before the law; the right of trial by jury; the right of the accused to be represented by counsel; the separation of Church and State; the free school system, free public libraries, our form of local self-government, freedom of religion; free speech and free press, the secret ballot, public insane asylums, public asylums for the deaf, the mute and the blind; our prison system, our methods of recording deeds and mortgages, our criminal code, our methods of taxation—none of these is of English origin. On the contrary, the United States copied them from the Republic of the United Netherlands; and some of them England has copied from us. Even the Pligrims were essentially Hollanders in everything except their birth. But why discuss the subject? Any one who will read history will get the facts better than I can give them. To be a sovereign citizen of the United States is honor enough for me, let subjects of kings blow their horns never so loudly—they need it all.

The Making of a Good Servant. The language and literature," we must con-

The Making of a Good Servant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I was a boy and went to school I was taught to show a in fact, relieved the journey of monotony, strenuous spirit by attending to my business. If and these incidents did not tend to make the state of my face and hands-I was told not to be afraid to hang out my sign and do the best I could.

Doesn't this bit of advice touch on the servant question? I have grappled with many landladies. and never came across one who hadn't seen better days. I have tussled in my time with many servants and they all wanted to wear the peacock's feathers belonging to their mistresses. That means they yearned for better days. It has always seemed to me, however, that this attempted tion of power defeats its own object. servants could only realize that they are servants, and do their duty as such, humorists and comic

papers would be stultified in quick order. For a woman to be, or to be forced to be, a subordinate, and then to be eternally kicking agains her lot is absurd. "One of Your Readers" gives a romantic account of how he got satisfactory service by allowing his servant to become quite "chum-my," which is all the more interesting because it is true. But such a plan won't work-nor will the simply because there is no such thing as satisfaction in this world.

I remember once sitting opposite a stranger, who I found out later was in similar disastrous circumstances as myself. Do you know," said he, eyeing me abruptly

and without an introduction, "that there are three beautiful words in the English dictionary which ought to be crossed out? The first word is 'honesty. No one is absolutely honest. If you say you are 'not at home' when you are really in the that isn't absolutely honest. The second is the word 'satisfaction.' Nobody is satisfied. If you have an income of \$10,000 a year, you want \$20,000. And finally comes that beautiful word 'if. I never saw that man again, but I haven't for-The servant isn't, as a rule, satisfied with the way

she is treated, simply because she isn't satisfied with her lot in life. She fumes inwardly because she isn't socially on a par with her mistress, and proceeds generally to ape her sartorially A servant who eats with you, joins in your domestic life and is introduced to your friends is not a servant, but a companion. There are grades of domestic service just the same, or more so than in other professions. Sympathy is all very well in

its way, but the diplomatic side of the question has to be considered as well as the moral. The best servants in the world come from th East-India, China and Japan. They know they were never meant to be militonaires, or have money in any quantity, and they accept the Their more educated brethren will not accept the situation, but imagine they are just as good as their masters and mistresses. Very likely they are, but they don't happen to have been born under the

same star, and so must conform to circumstances. In no country in the world are servants so well treated as here, and the result is that they are not INDEPENDENT. satisfied. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

War Brings New Words Into a Language. From the St. Paul Dispatch.

the loss of property or life. A war has genuine value in increasing the currency of words of the rugged consonantal Slavics, and a few of the softer Mongolic expressions, the war will have been worth its cost-in words. We could not spare "manana," acquired from the Spanish-American conflict, or "reconcentrados," since we have no word of Saxon descent which quite expresses these ideas. And certainly the currency given to "hike was worth all we have heard or are to hear of Rough Riders. And from the Boer war surely "kopje" was, to use an Americanism, worth the price of admis We await with interest our next acquisitions. Probably we will soon be making all our eastern measurements in "versis," and if it be necessary to overlay eastern diplomacy with a veneer of silence we might "lacquer" it. In any event our verba have new portmantesu words in which to carry about our new wisdom.

Map Talk.

Said Latitude to Longitude: "Most troublous times, my friend He knew not where he'd end

"So,let us thank our lucky stars With all this awful fuss At least they can't move us.

THE HOOKER CHARGES.

No Stens Taken by Bar Asseciation Committee to investigate Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 13 .- Nothing has yet been done by either Richard L. Hand, the newly elected president of the State Bar Association or the committee on grievances of the association to inquire into the charges, recognized by the association at its annual meeting here on Jan. 20 against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, who is now serving as a member of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn at a salary of \$17,500.

The charges were referred to the committee on grievances of the association for investigation and report. This committee has twenty-four members, three from each of the eight judicial districts in the State. It is up to President Hand of the association to designate at once a chair. man of this committee and to instruct the secretary of the association, Frederick W Wadhams of Albany, to notify officially the members of the committee on grievances that the Hooker charges await that committee's investigation and report. The committee will probably hold its meeting in Albany.

STORIES OF TSI-AN.

A despatch to THE SUN from China says that the Dowager Empress has left Pekin for Kaifeng-fu in the province of Honan This city of over 200,000 inhabitants is the capital of Honan Province, and the railroad between Pekin and Hankow will pass through t. The northern part of the road is now far advanced, and the Empress Dowager has probably utilized it, as she did the completed portion when she fled to Sian during the Boxer troubles.

Kaifeng is a large trading place and has the only distinctively Jewish colony in China. These Jews are engaged almost entirely in gold and silver working and in money lend-

The city is on the right bank of the Hoang River, and has suffered terribly from the inundations of that treacherous stream. In 1541 most of the inhabitants signed their own death warrant by tearing down the embankments in the attempt to drown a rebel army that was besieging them. The rebels, how ever, escaped, while nearly all the people of the town were drowned.

We are not informed as to the reasons given to the Chinese public for the departure of the Empress from the capital. When she and were not told that they had left Pekin because it was about to be occupied by the allied forces. The journey was due, it was said, to the fact that the Emperor desired to travel through his dominions, study the condition of the people and worship in the temo Sian later, said that no one intimated to him that the royal party had fled from Pekin. The revered rulers created the impression everywhere that it was only their good pleasfarmers speak of the imperial wanderers as if they had conveyed lasting honor on the

old land by travelling through it. If the Empress Dowager is making her present progress by rail there will be no opportunity for exciting incidents similar to At that time she had made up her mind that the Boxer movement was a sad failure; and when, on the journey, a man in Boxer regalia rushed into the road, knelt beside chair and began a eulogistic address on her efforts to exterminate the "foreign devils, she merely motioned to one of her body guard, who quietly walked up behind the off his oration and his head at the same time and she degraded the mandarin who had permitted the man to make this demonstration under the mistaken impression that i

would be pleasing to the Empress.

When the lady was informed that a Manchu of high rank in her party was making a handsome squeeze in hiring carts to carry the luggage, she at once caused his head to roll

in the dust of the road. A considerable number of decapitations. Imprees Downger less no jects. Foreigners who have spent mucl time among the common people in China say that they almost worship her, and that he faults and cruelties are virtues in their eyes, and the more intelligent classes have a great admiration and respect for her character

and unbounded confidence in her ability Women Who Want the Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on woman suffrage assumes as a excuse for denying women their citizen's right to the ballot that women do not was o vote. So many editors who claim to be lieve in the justice of it make this excus-Pray, what would you have us women do to prove that we want the ballot? You will not let us vote in order to prove it, except in four States, and in those States the women have certainly shown that they want to vote actually doing so year after year in as gre proportion as the men, and sometimes great-If you do not believe these women care for the ballot, just try to take it from them and

see what will be the result. We have presented more petitions to our legislative bodies asking for the ballot than have ever been presented upon any other

subject in the history of our nation. At the time of the last Constitutional Convention in New York State the women s cured petitions from 600,000 citizens of years of age and above, asking that a women suffrage amendment be submitted to the voters, but the convention refused to submit

by any large number of citizens. Before the women obtained this mammo petition the editor of THE SUN said the women secure 100,000 names the convention will be obliged to submit the amendment but those men refused to submit it after the women had secured six times that number of names.

the State of Illinois united on a suffrage bill and sent their delegates to the Legislature to prove that the women wanted to vote, but it was lost, just the same. The same is true of nearly every State where women have made the attempt to secure some form of suffrage.

In view of these facts I think it is about time

In view of these facts I think it is about time for the assertion that "women do not want to vote" to be relegated to the past, to keep company with all the other false prophecies about women that have done duty in the past. We know it is about all there is left for the opposition, and they will cling to it as a drowning man does to his last hope.

You quote a few names of women, the wives of prominent men, who oppose the enfranchisement of women and who say they represent the sentiments of thousands of intelligent women who dread the responsibility and burden of the ballot. Well, they are not obliged to vote. It is no State prison offence if they shirk their obligations, Just think how many men would be in prison if such were the case. But think of the sublime selfshness of these women who, because they do not care to vote, would deprive tens of thousands of earnest, conscientious women who do wish to exercise this privilege.

The anti-suffragists of Massachusetts boast that they have the names of 10,000 women who oppose suffrage. It took them ten years to reach this number. The suffragists in that state secured, during the last year alone, 11,000 names of women who want the ballot. This is not counting the women who are in the organized leagues, but outsiders, who have not the time to join clubs or work for the cause. In the State of New York 6.642 additional names gutside of leagues were secured last year. Numbers are the strongest arguments.

Eleanor Babcock

Dunkire, N. Y., Feb. 12.

A Breathing and Walking History of France.

From the London Tit-Bits. There exists in Paris a famous professor, Père Tible, who, to describe him in his own words, is as 'engraver upon human skin." Grevelle quarter. As a kind of permanent adver-tisement he exhibits his left arm, on which are "an graved" in order all the Presidents of the republi Thiers to Loubet. On the professor's bod it is stated, is to be found the whole his France—portraits of Charlemagne, Heart IV.
Joan of Arc, Louis XIV., Robespierre, Napoleon Gambetta and others, with escutcheous flag trophies and similar ornaments galore.